

America's major cities have been flooded with illegal guns. The underground market for guns is largely a product of the diversion of massive numbers of guns from licensed gun shops into the hands of criminals. A variety of sources supply the illegal market, including theft, unlicensed sellers who buy guns for the purpose of reselling them, corrupt Federal firearms licensees, and straw purchasers who buy guns for other unlicensed sellers, criminal users, and juveniles. Based on its own gun trafficking investigations, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, ATF, has concluded that corrupt gun dealers are the source of the largest number of firearms diverted to the illegal market. In 1998, the ATF found that 56 percent of dealers and 30 percent of pawnbrokers who sold 50 or more guns, had Federal firearms violations. In addition, 18 percent of the dealers and 45 percent of the pawnbrokers had guns missing from their inventory.

Despite the fact that the ATF inspections often reveal multiple illegal acts by gun dealers, the revocation of a dealer's license is a rare and difficult event. In 2003, the ATF conducted 1,812 inspections that uncovered regulatory violations with an average of over 80 violations per dealer. Despite this large number of dealers with multiple violations, the ATF issued only 54 notices of license revocation that year.

I have consistently supported commonsense legislation to help stop the flow of guns to the black market. Unfortunately, the failure of Congress to act on several commonsense bills has allowed criminals and terrorists continued easy access to guns. In addition to endangering our families and communities here in the United States, congressional inaction may also be helping to fuel international trafficking of powerful firearms.

If we make it harder for criminals to get guns, there will be fewer gun violence victims. By helping to keep guns out of the wrong hands, we can save lives.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND NATIONAL SECURITY ACT

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to support S. 3549, the Foreign Investment and National Security Act of 2006, because it makes great strides in modernizing the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, CFIUS, process. I firmly believe that national security is paramount, and confidence must be restored in the CFIUS screening process. CFIUS creates a careful balance between national security and the economic benefits of foreign investment. As such, we must protect our national security while not inadvertently and unnecessarily hurting this job-creating investment.

Over 5 million Americans work for insourcing companies with a payroll of nearly \$318 billion. In my State of Pennsylvania, 227,700 people owe their

jobs to a foreign-based company. Pennsylvania is a State that has worked hard to attract international companies like Mack Trucks Inc., SAP America, and Sony. That effort has yielded positive results.

With regard to S. 3549, there are a few unresolved issues that were raised in the Banking Committee process that could raise barriers to beneficial foreign investment. While the bill passed the committee unanimously, with my support, it was understood that a couple of outstanding concerns would be addressed before the bill would be signed into law. At this time, these concerns remain.

Two provisions in particular that could have a negative impact on positive foreign direct investment that creates jobs, fosters innovation and sustains U.S. manufacturing are: (1) the extension of the initial 30-day review period to allow an additional 30-day review and (2) the creation of a congressional reporting requirement for individual regulatory filings for each stage of the review process.

Mr. President, I hope that these concerns will be addressed in conference. While I support CFIUS reform, I believe there are issues that need to be addressed prior to passing a final bill to ensure that Congress takes a reasonable approach to reforming this process. I look forward to working with Chairman SHELBY to resolve these issues.

HONORING BOB FELLER

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I rise today in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 110, sponsored by my friend, the senior Senator from Ohio, which honors an American hero, Iowa's own Bob Feller.

Robert William Andrew Feller, better known to baseball fans as "Bullet Bob" or "Rapid Robert," will forever be recognized for his talent, courage, and heart. Throughout his life, Feller has achieved tremendous success. Born on a farm in Van Meter, Iowa, in 1918, Feller began his baseball career playing American Legion, amateur and semi-pro baseball on fields across the State.

He signed a contract to pitch for the Cleveland Indians in 1935 at the age 16. In his first major league start in 1936 he struck out 15 batters, showing the entire league that he was not just a kid but a true talent that could play with the big names. As anticipated by fellow coaches, players, and fans, Feller only progressed. He was the first pitcher to win 20 or more games by the age of 21 and pitched the only opening day no-hitter in major league baseball history. At the height of his astounding career, Feller put his loyalty to his country above all and enlisted in the U.S. Navy 2 days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. While putting his big-time baseball career on hold and valiantly serving in the Armed Forces for nearly 4 years, Feller earned eight bat-

tle stars working primarily aboard the USS *Alabama* in the gunnery department.

After being discharged, Feller was ready to go back to the game he loved. Having not played for 4 years, there was much speculation that he would not be the recordbreaking pitcher he once was. That year, he proved they were wrong. His 1946 season was the most successful of Feller's career. Throwing pitches clocked as fast as 109 miles per hour, Feller completed 36 of the 42 games he started while compiling a 2.18 earned run average. He also pitched his second career no-hitter against the New York Yankees, pitched a shutout victory for the American League in the All Star Game, and, for good measure, saved four out of six games in relief for the Indians. Feller overwhelmingly led the American League that year in wins, shutouts, strikeouts, games pitched, and innings. In 1962, 6 years after his last season, Bob Feller was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in recognition for his extraordinary abilities, on and off the field.

It is my honor today to stand in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 110, commemorating the 60th anniversary of the 1946 season of Iowa's native son, Bob Feller and his heroic military service to the United States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN STUDY ABROAD PROGRAM

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I am honored to join Senator DURBIN in introducing the Abraham Lincoln Study Abroad Act which focuses on the important issue of preparing future generations to live and work in an increasingly interconnected and complicated world. My colleague and I strongly believe that in order for the United States to effectively confront global challenges, to compete successfully in a global economy, and to lead responsibly in the world, we must dramatically increase the number of Americans gaining international experience through study abroad.

In 2004, Congress recognized the value of study abroad when it formed the Commission on the Abraham Lincoln Study Abroad Fellowship Program. The Commission issued a report in November 2005 calling for a national study abroad program to greatly increase and diversify the number of U.S. students participating in study abroad while at the same time addressing the institutional barriers which hinder many students from studying abroad. Again, the Senate recognized the significance of the study abroad experience when it declared 2006 as the "Year of Study Abroad," and encouraged initiatives to promote and expand study abroad opportunities.

With this legislation, my colleague and I move this important agenda one step further by sponsoring a bill that will change the country. It will enable our students to graduate with skills